

Reparations? Hit London, Not the U.S.

by Anton Chaitkin

Harvard Law professor Charles Ogletree, mentor of Barack Obama, is a leading proponent of reparations for slavery. Lyndon LaRouche has recommended that Ogletree consider whether it might not be appropriate to direct any reparations lawsuit against the British Empire, rather than the United States.

It was the British who turned African captives into slaves in their North American colonies, and who ran most of the transatlantic slave ships. The slaving monopoly Royal African Company, with its co-owner and strategist John Locke, set up the colony of Carolina in the 1660s to counter the potential influence of largely slave-free Virginia, and the London criminals then flooded America with slaves from Africa.

Slavery Was Revived

It was the British, and their subordinate Spanish and Portuguese slave traders, who revived slavery, as part of their operation to destroy the United States in the beginning of the 19th Century, when slavery was on the wane.

In 1815, with British forces dominating Spain and Portugal after Napoleon's defeat, the British reached agreements with those countries, permitting their continuation of the slave trade. The United States had just whipped the British in the War of 1812. Anti-British American nationalists installed the Monroe Administration in 1817, for a policy of transforming America with modern industry and away from the colonial plantation system. Britain signed a treaty with Spain in 1817, with loopholes encouraging the mass revival of the slave trade. Countless Spanish slave ships sailed to the New World, passing the British war fleet, which policed the Atlantic Ocean.

This was the background to the role of former President John Quincy Adams in the 1841 case before the United States Supreme Court, de-

fending the rebellion of slaves aboard the Spanish schooner *Amistad*.

Most American slave-produced cotton was exported to England, as a central part of the British imperial cheap-labor system. The southern slave-masters were attached to British Empire politics, free trade, and anti-national intrigues that culminated in the British-backed Confederacy, which was at war with America from 1861 to 1865.

On the eve of that Civil War, the leading Boston Abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, showed his true British-agent colors, advising the U.S.A. to surrender to the slave-owners and let them keep slavery after ripping apart the country. Garrison wrote, "to think of whipping the South . . . into subjection . . . is utterly chimerical. . . . The people of the North should recognize the fact that the Union is dissolved . . . and . . . say to the slave States, . . . depart in peace! Though you have laid piratical hands upon property not your own, we surrender it all in the spirit of magnanimity! And if nothing but the possession of the Capital will appease you, take even that, without a struggle! Let the line be drawn between us where free institutions end and slave institutions begin!"

The City of London-based system of universal cheap labor, currently known as Globalism, is now exterminating Africa and other parts of the human family. It would be consistent with justice to seek, beyond reparations, an early end to a system with such a catastrophic history, and tragic potential, rather than playing the game that Garrison played.



The Spanish slave ship *Amistad*, 1839. Joseph Cinquez, shown here addressing his compatriots, led a shipboard revolt, which was suppressed; he was successfully defended in court by former U.S. President John Quincy Adams. The British, with their subordinates the Spanish and Portuguese, revived slavery in the United States, which had been on the wane.